

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

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No discount will be given on any part of
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the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the
paper will be continued and charged for according to the
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We will pay the postage on letters containing Three
Dollars and upward, and money may be sent
through the mail our care, and the Proprietor's cer-
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All Letters on business connected with this
office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M.,
and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due
daily at 8 A. M., and close at 11 A. M. every day.

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[Feb 2, 1849—21-ff]

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July 13, 1849—[44-1y]

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Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him

Jan 26, 1849—[20-ff]

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,
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DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**W. M. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stocks, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c., &c.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, immedi-
ately opposite Shaw's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 8, 1847—[4]

**G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in**

CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

Bedsteads, Cot Mattresses, Looking
Glasses, &c., &c.

Front street, near Market, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER

**T. F. ROBESON,
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TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848—[15-ff]

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1849—[19-1y]

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCANTILE,
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March 16, 1848—[27ff]

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
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Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of
Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 6th, 1849—[30-ly]

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[Offices on Front street, near Market.

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FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:

Such Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,
Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFS.

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849—[44-ff]

DR. CHARLES DUFFY and E. S. HUNTER,

HAVE entered into co-partnership with the view
of rendering mutual assistance, offer their profes-
sional services to the citizens of Onslow and the
adjacent counties.

Raleigh, August 13th, 1849—[52-ff]

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in
Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring
Business in all its various branches. He is in
possession of all the latest styles, and from his
past experience in the business he feels satisfied
that he can please the taste of the most fastidious.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery
to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the
Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other jail
within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be
given for evidence sufficient to convict any white
person of harboring the above negro.

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-12m]

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

VOL. 6.—NO. 6

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1849.

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WHOLE NO. 366.

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Friday Morning, October 19, 1849.

In reply to the remarks of one of our town contemporaries, concerning the removal of Mr. Sullivan, we have only to say that, although Mr. Sullivan never received a written discharge from the Collector of this port, still we know the facts as stated by us last week to be perfectly correct. Mr. Sullivan was discharged from the office of Inspector of the Revenue. The courtesy of which we complained, was the precipitate removal of Mr. Sullivan, while engaged in discharging a cargo by which much confusion must necessarily occur; at the same time, that it seemed like an exhibition of indecent haste, which, we think, might have well been dispensed with, even in the operation of the guillotine. In fact the assertion was made publicly, by whig orators in endeavoring to rally their forces in opposition to him. There are in Philadelphia two gentlemen who go by the name of Judge Jones. Joel Jones, a democrat, and Mayor elect, and Anson V. Jones, we believe, a whig, which circumstance has led to many mistakes, even in that city.

The Observer must be aware of the influence of money on the floating population of a large city, and we repeat our assertion, that many times has the election been carried by corruption in Philadelphia. Every man who holds office under the City government down to watch men and common laborers, was expected to be an active partisan, and no one could obtain office without being so. The last meeting of the City Council, immediately before the late election, appropriated \$40,000 for tearing up the streets in the very middle of the business season. No real democrat could be seduced, but many men with no fixed principles, many with no principles at all, could easily be influenced by the prospect of employment, or the hope of reward. It is easy to see how a corporation, having an immense revenue and patronage, and no conscience, can exert, and indeed command, an influence, without the approach of such influence or interference extending beyond the borders of its own party.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—According to advertisement of Gov. Manly, we learn that the amount in the Treasury for the Fall distribution to the counties in this section of the State, for Common School purposes, is as follows:

Brunswick County,	\$231
Baldwin ..	499
Columbus ..	263
Overland ..	984
Duplin ..	698
Edgecombe ..	955
Greene ..	406
Halifax ..	983
Jones ..	286
Lenoir ..	460
New Hanover ..	807
Nash ..	567
Onslow ..	482
Robeson ..	691
Sampson ..	771
Wayne ..	706

which sums will be paid on the proper application at the Treasury department.

Amongst the counties which have had pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, prior to the year 1849, we notice that the sums owing to the Literary Fund of the State, by the counties in this section, is stated as follows:

Nash ..	\$75
Johnson ..	600
New Hanover ..	150

and the Justices of the County Courts are reminded that provision should be made at the next assessment of county taxes for the payment of these sums. Such counties as may send pupils to the Deaf and Dumb Institution during the year, are required by law to levy and collect a tax of \$75 for the support and education of each scholar that may be sent to the Institution from the respective counties.

We would respectfully call the attention of our citizens to the communication of "A Citizen" below, on a subject which we believe every good citizen of Wilmington will consider of paramount importance to this community. We know that the writer throws out his suggestions as to the proper course to be pursued in the matter, with the purest of motives, desiring always to provide the best means for the safety of our property. We doubt not his suggestions will meet with the approbation of a large majority of our citizens:

For the Journal.

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS NICARAGUA.—The President of Nicaragua has issued his proclamation announcing that Mr. David L. White had presented to the supreme government ample powers, on behalf of various persons in the United States, to contract for the opening of a grand Ship Canal. He also says that commissioners have been appointed, with full power to conclude an arrangement with Mr. White upon the subject.

A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Leon de Nicaragua, September 14th, says that the grant to the company is for ninety-seven years, with a further extension for twenty years, and secures the right to make a ship canal, railway, or other communication, as may be deemed most expedient. The company will no doubt immediately commence improving the present means of transport, which are, by a short land carriage to the lake of Nicaragua, thence by the lake and the river San Juan to the Pacific. This will, no doubt, be a formidable rival to the Panama route.

A highly favorable treaty has been concluded with the Nicaraguan government by our Minister there, Mr. Squers, embracing some important provisions in regard to the proposed canal.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) correspondent of the Washington Union says:

Of the fifteen or twenty federal offices in this state, one is still in the hands of the democrats. Of course, Gen. Taylor has not violated the promise which he authorized Mr. Crittenden to make for him when he said "he would be the last man to deny the democrats a fair share of the offices." One of fifteen or twenty is a fair share, is it not?

An English Journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

This is a mistake. There is, we learn, now residing in this town, a most highly respectable family, who are descended immediately from Oliver Cromwell, "the Protector."

MR. CALHOUN'S RESIGNATION.—We are pleased to notice that the report of Mr. Calhoun's intended resignation is authoritatively contradicted by the South Carolina paper. At no former period was his presence in the Senate more imperatively demanded than at the present time, and at no former period would his loss have been more severely felt.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—From the "Alta California" newspaper, we learn that, for the month ending 29th August, 3,806 males and 81 female emigrants arrived at San Francisco. Of which number 3,342 males and 42 females were Americans.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—As we predicted it would, has gone for the democrats by a very large majority. We were in Philadelphia on the day of election, and is now occupying the Gubernatorial Chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Moses, Democrat, whose term has expired.

THE LAST CHRONICLE.—The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2d, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff the old bill having expired yesterday, all goods, wares, and merchandise are entitled to entry free of customs."

TEXAS.—THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 1st inst. In the Senate, John F. Henry (Fed.) was chosen President by 13 to 10, and in the House, Landon C. Haynes (Dem.) was chosen Speaker by 38 votes to 32 for Mr. Allen, (Fed.). On joint ballot, the Democrats have a majority. We are not sure, but we believe this is the first time for a number of years that the Democratic party have had a majority in the Legislature of Tennessee.

THE REPUBLIC.—The Republic is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editors say that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by disowning irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usage in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscriptive measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

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"Our Minister to Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has been instructed, it is reported, by his government, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba."

The Chronicle puts the following questions to the Journal:

"Is the Journal in favor of it? [the acquisition of Cuba] and that the acquisition should be made during President Taylor's administration? Please give us an answer."

We can answer the Chronicle emphatically

—we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, if that acquisition can be accomplished by fair and honorable means; and we will go further, and state distinctly, that should a war ensue from the acquisition of that island, after having been made upon fair terms, although the deed shall be accomplished by "General Taylor's administration," that the Journal, if the present proprietors should be so fortunate as to be its conductors at that time, will not imitate the example of the Chronicle in regard to the Mexican war, in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," but the Journal will be found battling in defense of its country.

The Chronicle states, with emphasis, and we desire our readers to mark its language, that it has "not the slightest hesitation in saying, that we (the Chronicle) are opposed, and out opposed, as things now stand, to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, in any way, either by conquest, purchase, or transfer, without a consideration."

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FLORIDA.—THE HON. THOMAS BROWN.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the Gubernatorial Chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Moses, Democrat, whose term has expired.

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"It is the most satisfactory return that has appeared since the outbreak of the disorder.

In Liverpool the disappearance of the disease has been equally signal.

IRELAND.—JOHN MITCHELL.—John Mitchell has been released by government on account of ill health. He is not, however, to settle in any portion or colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

HUNGARY.—THE PANAMA.—It was confidently affirmed by some persons, at Vienna on the 22d September, that Comorn had surrendered to the Russians. Others, however, as confidently declare that the report is premature. No doubt, however, seems to be entertained but what that fortress would very shortly submit. The terms of surrender, offered by General Nugent, are said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison. On the 19th, Koszul's notes, to the amount of 174,457 florins, were burnt in the great square of Preburg. On the same day a steamer arrived from Gonyo, opposite Comorn, with 500 sick, and a number of wounded. She returned with a cargo of Sappers and Miners. On her return, she was smartly peppered from the fortresses, but no accident occurred. The garrison made a sally and took all the scaling ladders which had been brought to Gonyo for the purpose of taking the fortress by storm. A letter from Acs, states that the negotiations with the garrison of Comorn have been completely broken off, and the imperialists were making preparations to storm the fortress. The siege was to commence in a few days. 80,000 men, and the best military equipments and materials were at the disposal of the commander of the seige. Marshal Gerard, writing before Antwerp, said it would take 20 days to take the fortress by assault, after a regular seige. Field Marshal Nugent, it is said, will require from 40 to 48 days to reduce Comorn to submission. A report has circulated in Vienna, that in consequence of the intervention of Radetzky, Comorn would capitulate on the same terms as Venice.

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This is a mistake. There is, we learn, now residing in this town, a most highly respectable family, who are descended immediately from Oliver Cromwell, "the Protector."

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CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—From the "Alta California" newspaper, we learn that, for the month ending 29th August, 3,80

Trinity river was found to possess auriferous sands, and as the party followed up the stream, the ore was found in greater abundance. They averaged for the few days remaining there about \$40 each per diem. We shall publish a more detailed account of this expedition in the New York Journal of Commerce.

Successful Gold Digging.—Dr. H. Van Dyke, a member of the North Fork Dam and Manufacturing Association, which company has recently completed a lateral canal at Beal's Bar, a little above the juncture of the North Fork with the Rio Americano, has just returned from their scene of operations. The work of drainage had been completed only three days before he left, and though the company labored under many disadvantages, they had raised in this short time over \$15,000.

This association is composed of about thirty hard working men, and from the results of the few days labor since drainage, and the fine prospects of continued success, they confidently count upon a yield of about ten ounces per diem, each man, during the next and succeeding month.

Our advices from the Middle and North Forks are very favorable. One party of twenty on the North Fork within about twenty miles of the saw, were averaging \$45 per day, and a gentleman direct from the Middle Fork informs us that many of the old miners are doing better this year than last.

Yet many are returning, who have either no luck or no energy; we think it is want of the latter commodity. Young gentlemen, who come across the Isthmus should get berths as firemen on board the steamer, and on arriving at the bay, "ship on a launch," and after "wrapping" her up, take some seventy-five pounds of "traps" on their backs and travel for the mines. On their arrival at El Dorado, they would come down to the "pork and beans" of the business with a much better grace.

A party of seven arrived at dry diggings on the 14th, having left Missouri on the 5th of May. Among them is Dr. J. H. Dixon, of Pennsylvania, and E. Green, Michigan.

Placer Times, July 25.

The Mines.—We have seen several who have returned from the placer within the past few days, but they bring no news of interest. They present things favorably, as all do who have been successful, but agree in the opinion that a man has to "suffer some" in this branch of productive industry. We learn that a party are opening in the Middle Fork with a submarine armor, by which arrangement they take out many thousands of the dust. They think, when they get their apparatus fairly at work, they will average \$10,000 per day.

We make a few extracts from a letter of a friend on the Middle Fork:

"Legs—O, nothing—it's a good state to come from."

"Legs—(Rallying)—I say, mister—Vermon is great for raising sheep, isn't it?"

"Legs—O, yes—famous!—famous for sheep and horses; but for asses and sick cattle, York beat it all hollow! (Three cheers for 'Legs,' and exit 'Wag,' looking foolish.)

JEMES.

Some years since, a lawyer in the vicinity of New Haven, Connecticut, engaged in an English journal, to a first rate woman, at his door, to make a door for his office. The joineer brought in his bill, *verbatum et literatum* as follows, leaving out the names:

"Mr. ——, —— makindore for oofs 3000 cents. recd paymentful."

The lawyer very civilly asked the joineer why a man of his ability and capacity, need make himself in such a dungy manner, and still so much worse, than our b—— children in this country?

The English John Bull joined in, took it in high dudgeon, and said to the lawyer, "Look here now, if I choose I can spell with any body in America! I know—You had better undertake to teach Englishmen, who learnt you all you know. What is it to you, if you get me to make a door, whether I spell it d-o-r-e—d-o-a-r-e—l-o-r-e—d-o-c-u-r—d-o-w-e-r—o-r d-o-u-g-h-e-r? The miners here average about an ounce per day."

We have advices from the North Fork of a very flattering nature. Companies that have turned the current of the river are now taking cut from three to five thousand dollars per day.—*Placer Times, Aug. 18.*

California Religious Intelligence.—The following Churches have been organized in San Francisco:

1. Roman Catholic—service every Sabbath. 2. First Baptist, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, pastor. 3. First Presbyterian, Rev. Albert Williams, pastor, every Sabbath.

4. Protestant Episcopal, Rev. F. Mines, rector, service every Sunday.

5. Methodist. We understand that this denomination has commenced the erection of a church at the head of Washington street.

6. Congregational. The Rev. T. D. Hunt has consented to officiate occasionally for this church until the 1st of November next.

In addition to the above, the Rev. T. D. Hunt, chaplain, preaches each Sabbath at the Public Inlet.

In connexion with the above, it is proper to state that Sabbath schools are established in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches, and there is also one attached to the Chaijapiney.

Two small steamers are plying on the waters of the Sacramento.

The Pope's visit to an American Frigate.—It appears from a notice in the *El Napolino* of Naples, that Pius the Ninth visited the American frigate Constitution on the occasion of her conveying our Charge d'Affaires, Hon. John Rowan, from Naples to Gaeta, the present residence of the King of Naples and his Court, as well as of the Pope. The Constitution arrived at Gaeta on the 1st of last month, and after firing a national salute which was returned from the fort, Mr. Rowan took the officers on shore and presented them to the King, who received them most graciously, pressing himself gratified at the visit. On the following day His Holiness the Pope evinced to Mr. R. his desire that the officers of the Constitution be likewise presented to him, and accordingly the officers were notified, and the presentation came off to the evident delight of the officers, who are said to have much admired the Pope's simple and prepossessing manners, and impressive christianity of speech. His Holiness spoke approvingly of the officers, and dismissed them with his blessing.

So much was Capt. Gwin, of the Constitution pleased with the interview, and fascinated with the unostentatious and kind manner of Pius the Ninth, that he requested Mr. Rowan to solicit His Holiness to visit the Constitution, and thus afford his men an opportunity of seeing the Holy Father, and of enjoying the special privilege of his sacred blessing. His Holiness and the King were both invited, and accepted the invitation. The description of the affair is quite interesting, the distinguished visitors being received with repeated salutes, returned by the ships in the bay and from the shore, and the officers of the national honors. The interest excited on board the Constitution was intense, and both the Pope and the King who made a close inspection of the crew expressed their approbation of what they saw. Before His Holiness left, such of the men as desired his special blessing were ranged in his presence, when he blessed them, offering a prayer on their behalf. The whole scene was truly grand and impressive.

MARRIED.

In Moore county, on the 10th inst., by Shepard, Esq., Mr. W. Swann, this town, to Miss Rebecca Swann, daughter of John Swann, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 29th ult., Mr. William Robeadeau S. Burbank, of Washington, to Miss Mary Eliza, daughter of Thomas Sparrow, Sr. In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. M. C. Thompson, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., to Miss Mary G. Hunter, Esq., of Newbern, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Edward Mallett, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss Mary S. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Hunter.

DIED.

Quaker Retaliation.—Friend L—— had a well cultivated garden, and a testy neighbor of his had what farmers call a "breachy cow," which he often suffered to go at large. Investigated by a fancy for fine cabbages, said cow made frequent nocturnal visits to friend L——'s premises, and became a serious annoyance to him by reason of her depredations. The worthy old friend one morning, for the ninety-ninth time, ejected *multo* from his garden, and drove her home to her owner's house.

"Friend T——," says friend L——, "I have driven the cow home once more; and if I find her in my garden again—'Suppose you do?'—'I'll drive her back again—what will you do?'—'Why,' says friend L——, 'I'll drive her home to thee again, friend T——.' This was too much for T——. His cow was never after found in the garden of the old Quaker.—*Providence Journal.*

"The little darling—he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose, did he? It was a mere accident, wasn't it, dear?" "Yes, mar, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself, I'll crack him again!"

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Oct. 18—10 P. M.

Bacon.—Prime hams continue scarce. The market is well supplied with other descriptions, and sales somewhat slow. See table for highest market value.

Corn.—No arrival since last report, except per Railroad, to dealers. The stock on market has been worked off till it has become somewhat light. Our quotations must only be considered nominal. **Meat.**—No change.

Coffee.—Same sales Rio in lots, from store, at 10 cents per lb., but we do not give this as the wholesale price. The article of coffee has, however, advanced a fraction.

Feathers.—Scarce, and considerable inquiry.

Flour.—Fair supply of Fayetteville flour on the market. Prices firm.

We listened, not long ago, to a short dialogue between a "wag" of Gotham and a six-foot "green-un" from Vermont, which was almost word for word, as follows:—

Scene—Hortz Steps in Boston.

Wag.—[Approaching "Legs" with a bland countenance]—You are from Vermont, I take it, sir?

Legs.—I am sir.

Wag.—You have very green mountains in your state?

Legs.—Yes—sir—the mountains are rather green. [Circumflex accent on "mountains," and emphasis on "green."]

Wag.—Very high, too.

Legs.—Yes, sir—rather. And there's another circumstance about 'em that prays you never noticed.

Wag.—Ah! What's that?

Legs.—Why—between any two of 'em you are sure to find a wag.

Wag.—[Loudly, disconcerted]—Your soil is not fit to cultivate, eh?

Legs.—Why—rather. But it is not true that we are obliged to plant our corn by shooting the kernels into the cracks of the rocks with a rifle. That's a York story. You come from York did you not?

Wag.—Yes—why?

Legs.—Nothing—it's a good state to come from.

Wag.—[Rallying]—I say, mister—Vermon is great for raising sheep, isn't it?

Legs.—O, yes—famous!—famous for sheep and horses; but for asses and sick cattle, York beat it all hollow! (Three cheers for "Legs," and exit "Wag," looking foolish.)

JEMES.

The extreme heat we heard so much about has soon enough passed. We have suffered nothing by it, as yet.

As regards the healthiness of this locality, I see nothing to prevent it from being one of the most healthy places in the world—much more so than Sacramento City. There is a constant stream of pure water, both for bathing and drinking, running past our encampment.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, October 15, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for our journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to these agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REEDSON, Tarborough, N. C.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson County.

DR. J. B. SAVAGE, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.

JOSIAH R. KEEF, Bladen county.

DR. W. H. STRICKLAND, Duplin county.

DR. E. ST. GEORGE, Robeson county.

B. BAXTER, Black Creek, Wayne county.

Our subscribers at Nashville, Duplin county, will send their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent in his office.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the South Carolina NEWBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY REPORT ON MANURE.

Read before the society at its annual meeting, July 25.

The best manner of preparing and increasing the value of manures, is of the highest importance to every one engaged in agricultural pursuits. By a long continued succession of crops the soil becomes exhausted, and unless supplied with those materials necessary for the nourishment of vegetation, ceases to produce. This is forcibly impressed upon the minds of the members of this society from the fact that they have frequently seen fields which were originally fertile, completely exhausted, and thrown out, as not worth the expense and trouble of enclosing. The spirit of improvement is, however, at work, and they now find it would have been much easier to have prevented sterility than to restore the soil to its original productiveness. In some soils to which nature has been unusually bountiful in imparting the means of fertility, the deterioration has been slow, and in some few instances almost imperceptible, still exhaustion has been gradually going on even there, and they are convinced at last that they cannot continue to take off crop after crop without returning something to the soil to feed upon.

The lighter and more ordinary soils require more immediate attention, and the profits of planting depend, in a great measure, upon the faithful application of all the manure which can possibly be procured upon the spot.

Manure is the foundation of what has constituted agricultural life. Its application in this State to the germinating seeds and quickly absorbing roots stimulates the tender plants to put forth all their powers for growth and maturity. That this is a law of creation is dictated alike by reason and observation;

and the chief benefactor of the future emperor and conqueror, "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the astor Talma, who often gave him food and money. Napoleon's face, afterwards so famed for its classical mould, was, during this period of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease of a type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician, Corvisart, to expel it after a duration of more than ten years. The squall beggar, then—the splendid emperor afterwards—the threadbare habiliments of the imperial mantle—the hovel and the palace—the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor—the home and terror of the world—was exposed to a prison—a such are the ups and downs of the changed life, such the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

How to set up a Row with your Wife.

Take her to the theatre. Select the prettiest girl in the house, and keep your longest wife constantly fixed on her.

Remark to your wife that *that* is the style of beauty you admire. Wife will get fidgety and cross. Observe what an old thing it is, no woman can bear to be told of anybody being prettier than herself. The row will thus be put in good train, and you can make it or less or strong, as you please.

Second plan.—Wait until your wife is at her toilet, preparatory to going out. She will be sure to ask you if her bonnet is straight.

Remark that that is out of the question; you are going upon business.

Wife will ask what business. Answer that that is a secret which you are not justified in revealing.

Wife will say, "Ah! a pretty sort of business that you're afraid to tell your wife of."

Do you now keep silent, and the lady will finish the operation of getting up a row herself.

The greater portion of the crop will, however, be trampled down; and this, mixed with the droppings of the stock, forms in its decay a most valuable top dressing, and if repeated for two or three years, forms an admirable top dressing of the soil for wheat and other grains.

From an experiment made under my own observation, it gives me pleasure to inform the society that clover can be grown with very good success here, if the soil is only broken up and plowed to a sufficient depth to enable the long tap root to penetrate to a sufficient depth to withstand the effects of our climate. Buckwheat is also a good plant for a grain manure, as its growth is most rapid, and it gives a large yield of grain per acre. If sown early, and the crop is allowed to remain undisturbed to produce seed, two crops could be easily grown the same season, and plowed under with great benefit to the soil.

But in the pen we have one of the most efficient materials to bring out the complete restoration of our worn-out fields, as our climate and soil appear to be peculiarly adapted to its successful growth. The pea, like clover, by their system of broad leaves, draw their sustenance largely from the atmosphere, compared with what they derive from the soil; hence they take less from the land and return more to it than any other kind of plant, and are therefore manuring or meliorating crops. For this purpose, the pea should be sown broadcast, in a bed of bushy grass, and when the plants begin to mature, the whole should be turned with a good turning plow a month or six weeks previous to sowing wheat—this will give time to decompose before the wheat is put in. This preparation will be found most valuable, not only for this, but all other spring crops, as it can be so easily done by sowing them and covering them with the last working of the corn crop. The black and red varieties are, perhaps, the best for this purpose, as they are less liable to swell and sprout from the rain, and a good stand will be preserved and come up from the ground after the wheat or grain crop has taken hold, which, in turn, can be plowed in to serve for a dressing for the next crop which is to follow.

A most important means of increasing the quantity and improving the quality of farm yard manure, is the affording a plentiful supply of turnips as green food for soiling the cattle in the yards during winter—a practice less essential to the thriving and good condition of the cattle, than to the improvement of the manure. It is indeed, a great object to obtain heavy crops of such food as an addition to winter provender. In the early spring a large quantity of valuable manure may be accumulated by soiling the horses and mitch cattle with hay, to be followed during summer by millet and other green crops.

In addition to lime and gypsum, both of which might be made valuable aids if they could be obtained at reasonable cost, the few past years have brought guano, and other certain manures into notice. These, to a certain degree, might be profitably employed; still their comparative high cost must prevent their being generally used. The dung of poultry, is a very powerful manure, containing, as it does, a large portion of the phosphates and ammonia. The strongest is that of fowls and pigeons, they feed principally upon grains and insects. To prevent the waste and urine, they are collected and dried, and thus become a valuable manure.

Farmers would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a fine lot of KERSEYS, BLANKETS, AND SHOES,

which he will sell for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail; suffice it to say that he has a large VARIETY OF GOODS,

comprising almost every article that is wanted.

Farmers would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a fine lot of KERSEYS, BLANKETS, AND SHOES,

which he will sell for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Any article sold and warranted, will be taken back and repaired.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last five years, and hopes by strict attention to his business to continue to receive their being generally used. The dung of poultry, is a very powerful manure, containing, as it does, a large portion of the phosphates and ammonia. The strongest is that of fowls and pigeons, they feed principally upon grains and insects. To prevent the waste and urine, they are collected and dried, and thus become a valuable manure.

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